DESIGN CHARLOTTE WESTRIP

ASSIGNMENT ONE 31873125

1. ROMANTICISM (18th century, 1750 – 1850)

Romanticism began during the 1700’s in Western Europe, and through its time also affected North America. Contrasting from the Renaissance, Romanticism focussed on, and is recognised for its darker themes as it encompasses intense human emotion. Artists viewed their emotion-driven art as new found knowledge and a way to validate self-identity. Romantics valued folk art and nature through their art.

Source: <http://www.arteducation.com.au/art-movements/romanticism.php>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanticism>



“Liberty Leading the People” Eugene Delacroix.



“The Entombment of Atala” Anne-Louis Girodet



“Wanderer Above the Sea of Fog” Casper David Friedrich

1. IMPRESSIONISM (19th century, 1860 – 1880)

Impressionism began in Paris during the 19th century and concerned scenes of nature, everyday life, various still life and people. Well known French artist Claude Monet gave birth to the term Impressionism through his painting titled “Impression”. Impressionism art can be easily recognised by its many thin distinctive brush strokes.

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impressionism>

<http://www.impressionism.info/info.html>



“Impression” Claude Monet



“Lydia Leaning on her Arms” Mary Cassatt



“Dance at Le Moulin de la Galette” Pierre-Auguste Renoir

1. EXPRESSIONISM (20th century, 1905 – 1920)

Originating in 20th century Germany and differing from Romanticism and impressionism, the expressionism period was more of a modernist movement. The idea behind expressionism was that the art should come from within the artist (as opposed to impressionism which captured the outside world) and the art of this movement reflected Europe’s decreasing connection with spirituality.

Source: <http://www.theartstory.org/movement-expressionism.htm>



“The Scream” Edvard Munch



“Rehe im Walde (Deer in the Woods) Franz Marc



“Sokea soittoniekka (Blind Musician)” Alvar Cawen

1. ABSTRACT ART (19th - 20th century, 1907 - )

Straying far from all other art movements, abstract art was far more concerned with the colours, lines, patterns etc. that exist in a painting, rather than the subject or the perspective. Usually abstract art would represent something, rather than actually be something. It reflected the change of society at the time, which was having various new ideologies, technologies and philosophies introduced at the time.

Source: <http://www.allbuyart.com/art-movement-abstract-art.asp>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstract_art>

<http://www.artyfactory.com/art_appreciation/timelines/modern_art_timeline.htm>



“Violin and Pitcher” Georges Braque



“Das Undbild” Kurt Schwitters



“Costume design for Romeo and Juliette” Aleksandra Ekster

1. CONCEPTUAL ART (20th century, 1917 - )

Also known as conceptualism, conceptual art concerns an idea which manipulates all aspects of the art, as opposed to previous art movements where the aesthetics is the key. Conceptual artists believe and practise the theory that all art is fundamentally conceptual. Conceptual art sees no limits such as paintings but instead can build art through any means.   
Source: <http://www.theartstory.org/movement-conceptual-art.htm>



“One and Three Chair” Joseph Kosuth



“Fountain” Marcel Duchamp



“For the City” Jenny Holzer

1. TACHISME (1940 -1950’s)

Tachisme gained recognition in the 1940’s in France and is known for being a abstract style of painting, and is sometimes seen to be Europe mirroring abstract expressionism (despite some differences). Tachisme belongs to a wider post-war movement, Art Informel. Tachisme can be recognised for its erratic brushwork.

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tachisme>

<http://www.visual-arts-cork.com/history-of-art/tachisme.htm>



“Composition: Gray and Red” Serge Poliakoff



“For Rudd” Sam Francis



Title Unknown, Elaine Hamilton

1. PRIMITIVISM

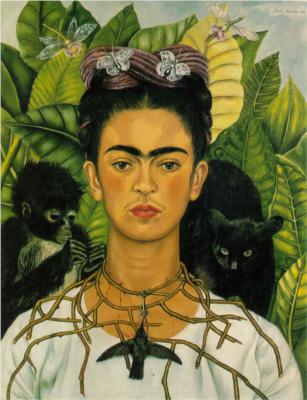
Primitivism, although being a Western movement, takes and is inspired by non-western visual concepts, as well as primal/prehistoric visual ideas. From using other cultured, these self-taught artists create fresh looking art. Furthermore, from including different cultural aspects in paintings, primitivism has helped to enhance and develop modern art.

Source: <http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Primitivism+(art+movement)>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primitivism>



“In a Tropical Forest Combat of a Tiger and a Buffalo” Henri Rousseau



“Self Portrait with Necklace of Thorns” Frida Kahlo



“The Hungry Lion Throws Itself on the Antelope” Henri Rousseau

1. POP ART (1950’s)

Pop art began in Britain and within a few years gained popularity in the USA. Pop art is known for using imagery of ‘every day’ items and popular culture items and putting them into an artistic context. This makes it an extremely westernised art movement, as it purely concerns western culture (as it regularly uses advertising, etc.) The most popular artist of this movement is Andy Warhol, whose pop art pieces of Marilyn Munroe and the Tomato soup can are amongst the most recognised art pieces in today’s society.

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pop_art>

<http://www.artyfactory.com/art_appreciation/art_movements/pop_art.htm>



“I Was a Rich Man’s Plaything” Eduardo Paolozzi



“Just What is it that Makes Today’s Homes so Different, so Appealing?” Richard Hamilton



“Marilyn Pursued by Death” Rosalyn Drexler

1. POST MODERNISM (1950’s & 1960’s)

Post-modernism art reflects the changing ways as society progressed with technology, philosophy, art, culture, the economy etc. during the 1950’s and 60’s. After World War Two postmodernism gained popularity, with postmodernisms feeling “disillusioned” after the war and therefore finding solace in being complex, unique and varied through art.

Source: <http://www.creativeglossary.com/art-stylesmovements/postmodernism.html>



Donald Judd



“Interior Scroll” Carolee Schneeman



“Untitled Combine” Robert Rauschenberg

1. MODERNISM (1860 – 1970)

Modernism encompasses the changing ideologies of society and the modern thinking from 1860 up to 1970’s, and has therefore influenced a lot of art. Modernism began in western Europe when society began to turn away from tradition and celebrate the industrial age and all of the changes it brought.

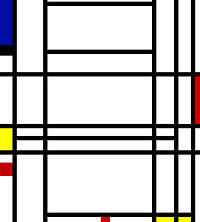
Source: <http://www.arteducation.com.au/art-movements/modernism.php>



“The Gate” Hans Hofmann



“Les Demoiselles d’Avignon” Pablo Picasso



“Composition No. 10” Piet Mondrian

1. DADA (1916 – 1922)

Dadaism was born in Zurich out of the terror of World War One, and furthermore from the angry that European citizens (namely, artists) felt about the war ending up on their doorsteps. Dadaism is commonly referred to as not being art or a movement at all, as it was a form of protest to the War. Dadaism was in fact against (traditional) art as it wanted to break the artistic values that Europe held.

Source: <http://www.artyfactory.com/art_appreciation/timelines/modern_art_timeline_part_2.html>

<http://arthistory.about.com/cs/arthistory10one/a/dada.htm>



“Tatlin at Home” Raoul Hausmann



“Cut with the Dada Kitchen Knife through the Last Wemar Beer-Belly Cultural Epoch in Germany” Hannah Hoch

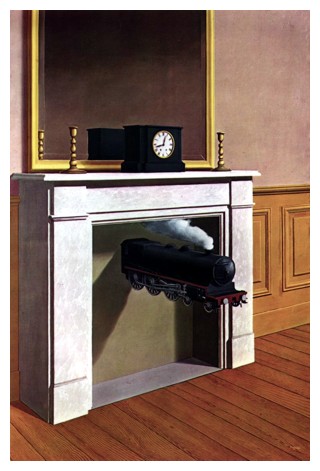


“ABCD” Raoul Hausmann

1. SURREALISM (1924 – 1939)

With Dadaism being a negative movement, surrealism is the positive response. Surrealism, as the name suggests, does not concern real things, but instead focusses on sub-conscious and unconscious, such as dreams or inner thoughts. Surrealism took inspiration from many things including Dadaism but generally does not hone in on dark subjects, instead just using Dadaism’s idea of irrationality.

Source: <http://www.artyfactory.com/art_appreciation/timelines/modern_art_timeline_part_2.html>



“Time Transfixed” Rene Magritte



“The Elephant Celebes” Max Ernst



“Etched Murmurs” Dorothea Tanning

1. FORMALISM (1870)

Formalism is constructed on the theory that the art is based on the following elements: texture, colour, line and composition and the visual balance of these elements. Formalists are not concerned by an artwork’s historical context or deep meaning, but in the way in which it is composed by the for-mentioned elements.   
Source: <http://www.theartstory.org/definition-formalism.htm>







Untitled (Red & White & Blue Butterfly) Mark Grotjahn

1. REALISM (1850 - )

Realism, as the title suggests, is concerned with the real in life (as opposed to movements such as surrealism). Artists of this movement capture exactly what they see, without giving it enhancement or extra elements; giving the viewer the feeling of being in the setting (in which the piece was painted). Realism, put simply, as imitation of life.   
Source: <http://www.artsmypassion.com/articles.asp?ID=306>



“Whistler’s Mother” James McNeill Whistler



“The Lady in Black” Charles Boom



“Tea” Mary Cassatt

1. CUBISM (1907 – 1915)

Cubism was introduced Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso and was the first of the abstract styles of art. Cubist artists felt tired with the tradition art at the time and therefore drew on many outside inspirations to create fresh and new art. Whereas movements such as realism and romanticism are concerned with perspective and capturing a scene, cubism ignores this so the viewer can see the piece from more than one perspective.

Source: <http://www.artyfactory.com/art_appreciation/timelines/modern_art_timeline.htm>



“Ambroise Vollard” Pablo Picasso



“La Femma au Cheval (Woman with a Horse)” Jean Metzinger

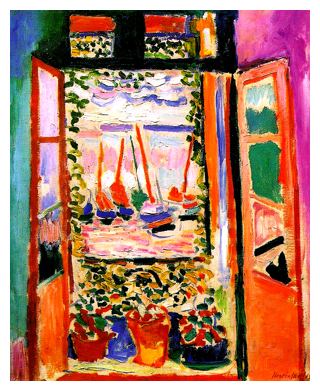


“Viaduct at L’Estaque” Georges Braque

1. FAUVISM (1905 – 1910)

Fauvism is known for using bright bold colour and simplified drawing to reflect how the artist feels about the piece, and was generally a joyful movement. The artists of this movement were called ‘Les Fauves’, which is French for ‘The Wild Beasts’.

Source: <http://www.artyfactory.com/art_appreciation/timelines/modern_art_timeline.htm>



“The Open Window, Collioure” Henri Matisse



“Charing Cross Bridge” Andre Derain



“The River Seine” Maurice de Vlaminck

1. ABSTRACT EXPRESSION

Abstract expressionism, also known as Action Painting, is known for being the first art movements to come out of the USA and affect art and culture internationally. Furthermore, it put New York on the art map. Abstract expressionism reaches out to art which is not strictly abstract nor expressionism. Abstract expressionism can be recognised by its dramatic painting methods.   
Source: <http://www.artyfactory.com/art_appreciation/timelines/modern_art_timeline_part_2.html>



“Full Fathom Five” Jackson Pollock



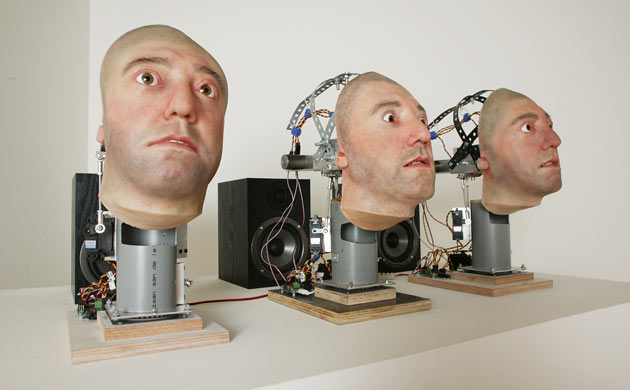
“Painting Number 2” Franz Kline



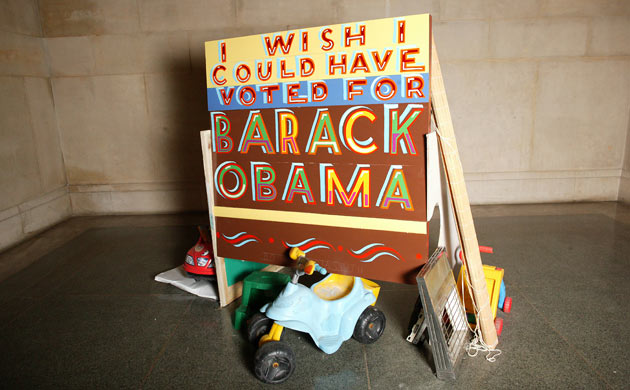
“Mountains and Sea” Helen Frankenthaler

1. ALTERMODERNISM (2009)

Altermoderism is a new form of art that has emerged and that some believe has replaced post-modernism, due to globalisation and the constant advances in communication and technology. It is also seen as a reaction to commercialism.   
Source: <http://www.psfk.com/2009/02/the-death-of-postmodernism-and-emergence-of-altermodernism.html>  
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Altermodern>



“Giantbum” Nathaniel Mellors



“Off Voice Fly Tip” Roberta & Bob Smith



“Hermitos Children” Spartacus Chetwynd